

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Rumania

DATE DISTR. 11 Oct 1952

SUBJECT

Rumanian Naval Communications

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE
ACQUIRED

NO. OF ENCLS.
(LISTED BELOW)

DATE
ACQUIRED

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

DATE OF INFO

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF TITLE 18, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, OF THE U.S. CODE, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR DISSEMINATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RECEIPT BY AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. THE REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. All Rumanian naval units of battalion strength or above, and even units below battalion strength which were important installations, possessed transmitters of 300-1500 watts. All units, however, might communicate only with Naval Headquarters (formerly the Naval Ministry) in Bucharest; there was no communication between naval units. Seagoing warships might communicate with the flagship which communicated either with the Headquarters of the Fluvial Forces (Comandamentul Fortelor Fluviale) or with the Naval Headquarters in Bucharest. In case of emergency the Galati Naval Office might work directly with Constanta Headquarters for Sea Shore Defense and the seagoing warships. Also, both seagoing and Danube vessels would have worked together directly in case of a wartime emergency.
2. Naval radio personnel were organized into a transmissions section (Sectia Transmisiuni) and were part of the unit for which they worked. As a rule personnel in the transmissions section numbered about 10 people. Three to four of these were radio operators; the rest telephone operators.
3. Before 1944 radio equipment for the Rumanian Navy was imported, probably from England and Germany. Before that time equipment was also manufactured at the "Standard" Factory in Bucharest, but [redacted] this factory ceased operations after 1944.
[redacted]
4. Transmitters and receivers used by the Rumanian Navy had a frequency coverage of 3000-5000 kc. The power output of these transmitters was 300-1500 watts. Crystal control was generally used.

CLASSIFICATION									
STATE X	AIR X	FBI X	DISTRIBUTION						
ARMY X	AEC X	NAVY EV X							

25X1

SECRET [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

-2-

5. The Rumanian Navy used antennas of the "T", "L", "Umbrella", and tubular types. The last kind was used in conjunction with shore radio trucks. All radio equipment was designed by the Rumanian Radio Information Section in the Naval Headquarters in Bucharest (details unknown). Aboard ship the "T" and "Umbrella" types of antenna were used; at the shore stations the "T", "L" and, to a lesser extent, the "Umbrella" types were utilized. [REDACTED]
6. Low frequency equipment was employed only in emergency cases, ie SOS calls. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Low frequency transmitters were located only on seagoing warships, and [REDACTED] at the Naval Headquarters in Bucharest. [REDACTED] one of these transmitters [REDACTED] at the Coastal Radio (Radio Coasta) station in Constanta. The station was under the authority of the Ports Communications Office (Porturi Comunicatii pe Apa) which was in turn under the Communications Ministry. This particular station could operate only on 600 m. The transmitter (probably of Marconi British manufacture) was an old 1 1/2 kw set. The station operated continuously, except for 30-minute breaks, when a 30-second period of silence was observed in order to hear any possible SOS messages. The transmitter indicator was YQI.
7. The antenna of this low frequency station consisted of three metal masts about 25 m in height, which formed a triangle connected high on the masts by one wire.
8. This station had three receivers; a Marconi, a Lorenzo, and the Rumanian Navy's standard model. These sets were made to receive 300-800 m; but in practice they operated only in the vicinity of 600 m. Two of these sets were in operation at all times; the third was kept in reserve.

25X1

25X1
ZSAL25X1
ZSAL

-end-

SECRET [REDACTED]

25X1